





## The Daily Gazette.

PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY.

HOLT, BOWEN &amp; WILCOX,

IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:

SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

CHARLES BOYD. HIRSH BOWEN. DANIEL WILCOX.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Twelve lines each matter, or its equivalent in space, constitute a square.

1 Square 1 day, \$ 75

do 2 " 1 " 1 00

do 3 " 1 " 1 50

do 4 " 1 " 2 00

do 5 " 1 " 2 50

do 6 " 1 " 3 00

do 7 " 1 " 3 50

do 8 " 1 " 4 00

do 9 " 1 " 4 50

do 10 " 1 " 5 00

do 11 " 1 " 5 50

do 12 " 1 " 6 00

do 13 " 1 " 6 50

do 14 " 1 " 7 00

do 15 " 1 " 7 50

do 16 " 1 " 8 00

do 17 " 1 " 8 50

do 18 " 1 " 9 00

do 19 " 1 " 9 50

do 20 " 1 " 10 00

do 21 " 1 " 10 50

do 22 " 1 " 11 00

do 23 " 1 " 11 50

do 24 " 1 " 12 00

do 25 " 1 " 12 50

do 26 " 1 " 13 00

do 27 " 1 " 13 50

do 28 " 1 " 14 00

do 29 " 1 " 14 50

do 30 " 1 " 15 00

do 31 " 1 " 15 50

do 32 " 1 " 16 00

do 33 " 1 " 16 50

do 34 " 1 " 17 00

do 35 " 1 " 17 50

do 36 " 1 " 18 00

do 37 " 1 " 18 50

do 38 " 1 " 19 00

do 39 " 1 " 19 50

do 40 " 1 " 20 00

do 41 " 1 " 20 50

do 42 " 1 " 21 00

do 43 " 1 " 21 50

do 44 " 1 " 22 00

do 45 " 1 " 22 50

do 46 " 1 " 23 00

do 47 " 1 " 23 50

do 48 " 1 " 24 00

do 49 " 1 " 24 50

do 50 " 1 " 25 00

do 51 " 1 " 25 50

do 52 " 1 " 26 00

do 53 " 1 " 26 50

do 54 " 1 " 27 00

do 55 " 1 " 27 50

do 56 " 1 " 28 00

do 57 " 1 " 28 50

do 58 " 1 " 29 00

do 59 " 1 " 29 50

do 60 " 1 " 30 00

do 61 " 1 " 30 50

do 62 " 1 " 31 00

do 63 " 1 " 31 50

do 64 " 1 " 32 00

do 65 " 1 " 32 50

do 66 " 1 " 33 00

do 67 " 1 " 33 50

do 68 " 1 " 34 00

do 69 " 1 " 34 50

do 70 " 1 " 35 00

do 71 " 1 " 35 50

do 72 " 1 " 36 00

do 73 " 1 " 36 50

do 74 " 1 " 37 00

do 75 " 1 " 37 50

do 76 " 1 " 38 00

do 77 " 1 " 38 50

do 78 " 1 " 39 00

do 79 " 1 " 39 50

do 80 " 1 " 40 00

do 81 " 1 " 40 50

do 82 " 1 " 41 00

do 83 " 1 " 41 50

do 84 " 1 " 42 00

do 85 " 1 " 42 50

do 86 " 1 " 43 00

do 87 " 1 " 43 50

do 88 " 1 " 44 00

do 89 " 1 " 44 50

do 90 " 1 " 45 00

do 91 " 1 " 45 50

do 92 " 1 " 46 00

## THE FARMER'S TESTIMONIAL

AND

THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

Messrs. Hemming &amp; Thomas

at various times, and have been constantly for the

length of time herewith stated.

Names. Residence. Cult. Time Worn.

Henry Wright, Porters, \$4 75 15 months.

Michael Allen, Fulton, 4 00 12 months.

J. J. Antisell, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

Thos. Lynch, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

Robert W. Couplings, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

S. T. Doolittle, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

John Smith, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

O. S. Cushman, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

Bernard Little, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

John Tracy, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

David Griffin, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

A. J. Bennett, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

A. J. Rager, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

J. W. Gargus, Porters, 4 00 12 months.

## WATCHES JEWELRY

SILVER AND PLATED WARE,

CLOCKS!

FANCY GOODS!

MEERSCHAUM PIPES,

Cigar Holders, &amp;c.

A FRESH arrival of the above goods, embracing all

the latest styles and patterns

MAY NOW BE SEEN AT THE

Jewelry Store

OF

WEBB &amp; LEE,

Which have been selected with the

GREATEST CARE

direct from the

IMPORTERS &amp; MANUFACTURERS,

By Themselves.

Please Call &amp; Examine the new Styles.

WEBB &amp; LEE,

Lappin's Block, Janesville.

W. H. TALLMAN, H. W. COLLINS

EMPIRE DRUG STORE,

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

TALLMAN &amp; COLLINS,

Holden, Kemp &amp; Co.,

PROPRIETORS.

HOLDEN, KEMP &amp; CO., 1845.

TALLMAN &amp; COLLINS, 1857,

IMPORTERS &amp; WHOLESALE

East Indian, European &amp; American

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oils, Glass, Dye

Stuffs, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Stationery,

Glassware, Wines and Liquors for Med-

icinal purposes. Great West-

ern and Foreign

All orders for goods promptly attended to and respect-

fully filled.

TALLMAN &amp; COLLINS.

WE WILL

DEALERS,

WEST MILWAUKEE STREET.

J. H. BOYLE,

MANUFACTURER

OF

S. T. SUIT,

DISTILLER,

Jefferson County, Kentucky.

The above pure and celebrated article for sale, for

MEDICINAL PURPOSES,

by TALLMAN &amp; COLLINS,

Agents by Appointment.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

GLASSWARE!

A Large Assortment of all kinds of

TUMBLERS, CUT AND PRESSED!

LANTERNS, LAMP GLASSES, &amp;c.

A NEW KIND OF BROWN GLASS

Fruit Jars!

that will themselves with atmospheric pressure, requir-

ing no cork or wax whatever.

GOODS SOLD CASH.

September, 11th, 1860.

J. H. BOYLE,

MANUFACTURER

OF

S. T. SUIT,

DISTILLER,

Jefferson County, Kentucky.

The above pure and celebrated article for sale, for

MEDICINAL PURPOSES,

by TALLMAN &amp; COLLINS,

Agents by Appointment.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

GLASSWARE!

A Large Assortment of all kinds of

TUMBLERS, CUT AND PRESSED!

LANTERNS, LAMP GLASSES, &amp;c.

A NEW KIND OF BROWN GLASS

Fruit Jars!

that will themselves with atmospheric pressure, requir-

ing no cork or wax whatever.

GOODS SOLD CASH.

September, 11th, 1860.

J. H. BOYLE,

MANUFACTURER

OF

S. T. SUIT,

DISTILLER,

Jefferson County, Kentucky.

The above pure and celebrated article for sale, for

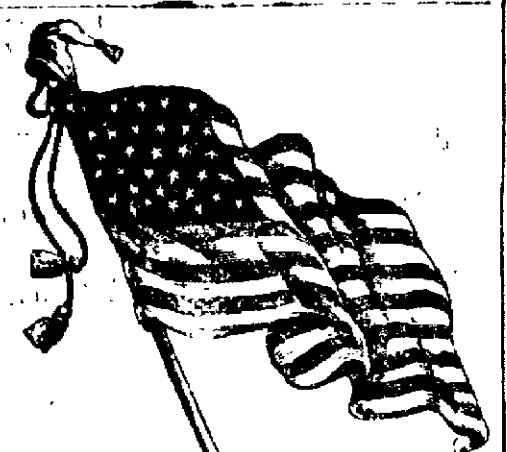
MEDICINAL PURPOSES,



## City of Janesville.

Thursday Evening, Aug. 15, 1861.

## Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the free but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

## Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention will be held at the Capital, in the city of Madison, at 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of September next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for state officers.

Each assembly district, under the new apportionment, will be entitled to two delegates in the convention.

The committee recommend that the primary meeting for the election of delegates be held on or before the 14th day of September, and that the district committees issue early calls for such meetings, that the people may be thoroughly notified, and choose delegates who fairly reflect their wishes.

EDWARD RUBLE,  
Chairman State Republican Central Com.  
Madison, August 13, 1861.

## The War in the Mississippi Valley.

The battle at Springfield, Missouri, calls up thoughts that will have expression. A brave commander has laid down his life, and hundreds of heroic volunteers have offered their lives a sacrifice in the defence of their country. Was this bloody offering necessary? We here at the west see the whole ground clearly, and have done so from the first outbreak of the rebels, and we know that if authority had been given, nay, if permission had been vouchsafed by the war department to the entreaties of the patriotic people of the northwest, a loyal army of one hundred thousand men would have been at Memphis to-day.

Instead of this we see a little army of 5000 heroes compelled to fight 23,000 foes, or be surrounded and cut to pieces in southwestern Missouri. Why was this? Had not the war department information of the gathering of large forces, months ago under McCulloch and Hardee in the southwest? If they had not, it was known throughout the northwest. It is the business of that department to get this information and prepare for defence; if they have neglected their duty, and abandoned us to the mercy of the pirates of the gulf states, it is time that we appreciated our position and taken measures to defend ourselves.

We are forced to believe, from the result in Missouri, that the war department, in its anxiety for Washington, has nearly forgotten the west, except to draw troops from us. Within a few days they have sent us an able commander, Gen. Fremont, and he has done all that was possible within the short time allowed and with the few men and small amount of war material at hand, to meet the fifty thousand armed foes who are already in Missouri; but the time for defence against such odds is too short, and it is on this account that we complain and utter our protest against the want of foresight and the inactivity on the part of the department in preparing for the campaign in the west. The people are ready, but have been almost discouraged by delays in getting a chance to defend their country.

We see that the war department has now done what it should have done on the first of May, established camps for the reception of volunteers, whether they come singly or by companies. It is a slow process to get regiments together in this state, but in a large camp it can be done rapidly. There are companies or parts of companies, already enrolled in this state, sufficient, at least for two regiments, and they should be started immediately to the aid of Gen. Fremont; mustered into service, formed into regiments, and put into camp for drill, by him.

If the war department will call for no more troops from us for the east, turn over the whole management of the western campaign to Gen. Fremont, giving him the means, and permit the whole northwest to report to him alone, our patriotic people will take care of the Mississippi valley.

But do, Mr. Secretary Cameron, if it is possible, save us from another such field as at Springfield, with the odds of four to one against our brave soldiers.

A SUGGESTION.—If there are companies enough reported full in both the 7th and 8th regiments of this state to form one entire regiment, why not put them together immediately and send them to St. Louis? They are needed there. In view of the events in the southwest, prompt action should be had in enlisting companies for the war.

How THE REBELS OBTAIN FUNDS.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says:

"Jeff. Davis is a good financier. He commands and it is done. To have the army well supplied with the sinews of war, he orders a trunk full of bank notes to be printed and placed in the hands of a general in the army, and to give these value he sends the president of the bank along with the army to sign these notes as they are required. It is stated, on the best authority, that the military trunk of the rebel, General Garnett, which was captured by our troops, was found to consist of sheets of the unsigned notes of the Richmond Bank. General Garnett as one of his staff, signing such quantities as were wanted from time to time."

ADAM ISAACS AND HER "BENECIA BOY."—Adam Isaacs Menken Heenan has commenced proceedings in the circuit court of McHenry county, Illinois, for a divorce from the "Benecia boy."

The recent bloody action at Bull's Run and the suffering in which hundreds of the wounded are now involved, is calling public attention to the art of healing as applied to the camp. A certain class of wounds are instantaneously fatal; these are chiefly injuries of the Perone nerves—one of which is found on either side of the neck—certain injuries of the spinal cord, and the sympathetic nerves. Wounds of the heart are not necessarily fatal at the moment. The sympathetic nerves are found radiating from centres about the heart and stomach, and if severely wounded death follows instantaneously. If the heart be pierced by a ball which does not strike the above parts, the patient may live several days. But as the sympathetic nerves ramify over the heart, that organ is seldom wounded without immediate death.

Any wound producing violent concussion of the brain is likewise immediately fatal—for this reason, shots taking effect on the head generally produce such a result.

Among wounds not immediately fatal may be mentioned those in the stomach—when this organ is pierced by a shot one seldom recovers, but death does not supervene for several days. Some wounds in the brain may be thus classed—as well as injuries demanding amputations of both legs above the knee. It was found that about all the amputations growing out of the Antioch Place riot proved fatal. And in the Crimean war almost all the amputations of the thigh exhibit the same result.

Such shot wounds are the most trying to the surgeon's skill, disorganizing the surrounding parts. The Minie ball is generally fatal, whereas the old bullet left many chances of recovery. The style and place of wounds differ according to skill and practice. At one of the recent battles between the Union and rebel troops, the former were chiefly wounded in the leg. In large battles many bleed to death before they can receive attention; this may result from a slight wound, and hence every soldier should know how to make a tourniquet. It is customary for the surgeons to amputate on the field. When there is a prospect of approaching action, the surgeon selects some convenient place of a secluded character, and there unrolls his lint and bandages, and arranges his aids. Here the wounded are carried and cared for until they can be taken to some permanent hospital. In the Mexican war they generally selected the country as surgeon's headquarters, and these rude places of relief were dignified by the name of "field hospitals."

When a man falls in line of attack or defence; if dead he is left; but if wounded, two men are detailed to remove him. In well regulated armies no one is allowed to do this without orders, as otherwise under such a pretence every coward might desert his post.

Troops are generally desirous of wounding their foes instead of killing them, as in the former case three men are removed from action, whereas in the latter case but one.

The system of field surgery in our army is very imperfect and we hope will receive increased attention. The French and Prussians, who understand these things, have a medical brigade which passes over the field in the midst of action and devotes peculiar attention to the wounded.

There is something peculiar in the vagaries of the bullet; an old fashioned lead ball if it hit when nearly spent might make an entire circuit of the body. For instance, striking a rib without sufficient power to fracture, it would follow the course of the bone and being held by the skin would run around the body and perhaps go out by the very hole it made on entrance.

In the same manner a spent ball may strike the forehead glance half around the skull and go out of the back of the head with but a trifling injury, although from the opposite hole one might suppose that the brain was shot through. We often hear of persons being injured by the wind of a cannon ball, but this is generally allowed to be actual contusion, though the force he so spent as to reflect no apparent external damage—while the internal injury may be severe. The sensation of being shot is that of a violent blow. One man whose leg was taken off by a cannon ball, said he felt something strike him as with a club. A musket shot is said to give the same sensation. It is admitted that from every kind of wound not strictly fatal, one may with proper care recover, and we hope that increased attention will be paid to the subject. It is already engaging the study of the legions of surgery. Baron Larrey, chief of Napoleon's medical staff, was the great authority in gun shot wounds, but Frank Hamilton is the master of American military surgery. Dr. Hamilton is a man of high standing in his profession, and is now filling the same chair in two institutions, one in New York and the other in Brooklyn. Dr. Hamilton nobly volunteered to take the field with the 38th regiment and was at Bull's Run. Such a man redeems the surgical list of the army from disgrace heaped upon it by the worthless quacks who find in it a refuge and obtain that position which a discriminating public would withhold.

MACADLEY.

ATTENTION EIGHTH REGIMENT.—Is the Robert C. Murphy whose name has been mentioned in connection with the colonel of the 8th Wisconsin regiment, the same Robert C. Murphy who is the reputed author of the secession and disloyal letters that appeared last spring in the St. Croix over the signature of "Oriental?"—*La Crosse Republican*.

"Identical individuals," gentlemen.—*Hudson City Times*.

We are authentically informed that R. C. Murphy and "Oriental" are identical. It is true that "Oriental's" early articles embodied a deep secession tone, but soon after the reduction of Sumter, his views appeared to be slightly modified. He merely reiterated, in substance, the old story of the southern slavery extension party, attributing the cause of the rebellion to the "nigger agitation of the black republican party," and deeply sympathized with the "outraged south." Notwithstanding this, he may now be a good Union man, as he had a perfect right to change his opinion when he saw clearly that he was wrong; and we honor him for so doing, providing the change was based upon principle, and not the result of a military ambition. Until he has co-operated with the Union party, in a subordinate position, sufficiently long to convince the people of the northwest of the sincerity of his motives, we question the policy of his appointment to the rank of colonel of a regiment. We have the utmost confidence in the ability and discrimination of Governor Randall, and believe that he will weigh the matter of Murphy's appointment well before acting.—*Peppin County Press*.

If there is any doubt about the loyalty of Robert C. Murphy he will not do to lead a Wisconsin regiment. There has been too much said on this subject not to have an explanation.

DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.—One of the German papers in Milwaukee says that the rule of the democracy ought to be reinstated in this state, and that some one of foreign birth should be elected governor. Carl Schurz it pronounces a blockhead for such a position, and goes for the "honorable, progressive, humane and capable democrat, Senator Charles Quintin."

## REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

## Last Night's Report.

SANDY HOOK, Aug. 14.  
Persia arrived from Liverpool 3d, Queens-town 4th inst.

The London Times says it is not to be supposed that any houses of influence will be willing to act as agents for the American loan in London, as it would be fraught with every element of danger to subscribers, as well as to friendly relations of the Union, whenever it shall be re-established by the return, either compulsory or voluntary, of southern states.

London advises profess to have information that the north are going to ignore all blockades, and collect all duties by vessels stationed off blockaded ports.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.  
Robt. Moore, of Charleston, cousin of the British Consul at New Orleans, was arrested on board steamer Africa, just as he was leaving, as bearer of despatches from Jeff. Davis to the British government. Several papers, showing he was such a person, were found on him.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.  
The government remands the parole of prisoners arrived here, as being of no binding effect.

Mrs. Lincoln has left for the seashore. There is no truth in the report of sinking the Yankee.

The rebel congress has extended its military jurisdiction over Delaware, Maryland and Missouri, and is endeavoring to form regiments in those states.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.  
The returned Fire Zouaves had a fine reception from the freemen. Broadway was crowded to excess.

A Washington dispatch reports General Sickles appointed by Gen. Scott to command the eastern shore of the Potomac four miles below Washington.

GRAFTON, Va., Aug. 14.  
A severe skirmish took place a few miles from here yesterday, on the Fairmount and Western railroad, the rebels having been received that a regular organized body of rebels belonging in this county, were lodged within a few miles of Webster, Gen. Kelly dispatched Capt. Dayton of Co. A, of fourth Virginia regiment, with 50 men, from Webster to disarm them. After scouting nearly 24 hours, he came suddenly on them yesterday noon, and after an hour's severe fighting succeeded in killing 21, and putting the others to flight without any loss to his command. The rebels numbered 2,000 and were composed of the worst characters of this county, led on by Zack Cortance, sheriff of this county, under the Letcher rule.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.  
Gen. Fremont has ordered a reorganization of the U. S. reserve corps in St. Louis, to comprise 45 regiments of infantry, with a reserve of two companies to each, two squads of cavalry and two batteries of light artillery.

ROLLA, Mo., Aug. 14.  
The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat furnishes the following items:

Gen. Sigel's command was passed at the Gasconade river, fifty miles west of this place, yesterday (Tuesday) evening, where he had encamped for the night.

The stage route to Springfield has been abandoned, and the stock brought here.

After postmaster at Springfield has arrived with the mail matter to the office.

About twenty-five large wagons, with fugitives from Springfield, have reached here, and others are on their way.

Judge McBride is reported to be at Big Tunnel, twenty-five miles from here, with 1,500 malcontents, but very little attention is paid to him or his movements.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—2 P. M.

The following is an account of the battle near Springfield by Capt. Fairchild, of the 1st Kansas regiment, who has arrived at Rolla:

We had been skirmishing in view to find the enemy, when on Thursday night, it was reported by a party of our cavalry that his outposts were four miles south-west of Springfield. The 1st and 2d Kansas regiments, two companies of cavalry and two or three companies of Regulars, were ordered out to engage him if possible. When they came within attacking distance, they formed line of battle, but the enemy withdrew.

Next day at 5 P. M., we received orders to take one day's rations and prepare for march. About 7 o'clock in the same evening a greater part of us, under Gen. Lyon, left Springfield, while Sigel remained behind as a reserve. We marched seven miles in the direction of the enemy, and then rested for several hours. At 6 o'clock Saturday morning, we resumed our march, and after having proceeded three miles farther, came upon the enemy, who were encamped on a piece of ground admirably adapted to their species of warfare, covered at intervals with brushwood and cornfields, and covering many ravines for concealment.

As soon as Gen. Lyon came within sight of the confederates, he opened a cannonade on them. It was promptly and ably answered, and the battle now fairly commenced, and in a short time became general along the line. A little before eight o'clock, Gen. Lyon was wounded by a shot in the foot, and his horse killed, and he retired to the rear for surgical treatment.

It happened that our troops were hard pressed by the confederates just at this time. Things began to assume a threatening aspect, and Gen. Lyon seeing the danger, at once dismissed all thoughts of his wound, mounted his horse and rode in front of his men, and waving his hat and handkerchief, called out to the boys to rally and follow him. A ball struck him in the back and killed him instantly. The effect of Lyon's death upon our troops was terrible. A feeling of consternation spread through our ranks and depicted itself in every countenance.

At that moment had the enemy made a charge, our troops would have hardly resisted it with success, and their defeat might have been easy; but soon every other feeling gave way to a feeling of revenge and deadly determination. Major Sturgis assumed the command promptly, and from that time until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the combat lasted almost unintermittently, and was conducted with fierceness on both sides rarely equalled in the annals of war. Our troops would have achieved a splendid victory, had it not been for the fearful odds they had to contend against. On the side of the confederates, from 20,000 to 25,000 were in the fight, and to those, up to 2 P. M., a body of only 6,000 was opposed. An unfortunate circumstance for our troops was that, during the greater part of the battle, they came so near the confederates that the old shot guns and other indifferent weapons of the latter could be used with the same deadly effect as Minie guns. The ground, too, was of the enemy's own choice, and our troops went into the battle not knowing how far the lines of the enemy extended, or where his forces were.

At about 2 P. M. General Sigel, having heard cannonading, came up with the reserve from Springfield. He immediately attacked the enemy on his right flank, and did terrible execution. The rest of our troops seeing that Sigel brought them success, rallied and made one more determined

onset on the enemy; but such was the overwhelming odds against which they fought that the encounter amounted to nothing more than a mutual cutting up; and about 4 o'clock all parties seemed to be anxious to withdraw from the field.

The United States troops retired to Springfield in good order, and there the roll of the roll by regiments was responded to as usual.

Our informant counted one hundred and ten wounded in a hospital in Springfield, all belonging to the 1st Kansas regiment. He did not ascertain the number of killed, nor the number of killed and wounded in other regiments; but the number may be pretty fairly inferred when it is taken into consideration that the 1st Kansas regiment was in the thickest of the fight.

At 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, Gen. Sigel having concluded that it would not be prudent to resume the battle, the whole column of troops, followed by large numbers of citizens with all they could gather up in the shape of movable goods, commenced a retreat from Springfield, in the direction of Rolla.

News of the evacuation of Springfield would run for miles in advance of the troops, and ever and anon some farmer with all his movables, would stand waiting for them at the door of his house, and fall in the rear as the column passed along. He also noticed numerous fires around farm houses, and inferred that they could not take with them what they burned.

The confederates were thrown back in the beginning of the engagement, and in retreating, burned part of their baggage wagons and tents.

The prisoners brought into Springfield state that the confederates lost a great many in killed and wounded. One of their companies was nearly entirely cut to pieces.—The Louisiana and Arkansas regiments had sustained the heaviest losses. Their number of killed was estimated at from 500 to 1,000.

It is reported that McCulloch was killed. Over one hundred prisoners and a large number of horses were taken from the rebels.

According to the master rolls which fell into our hands, the confederate force numbered 22,000 armed men, and 8,000 partially armed. Their artillery took but little effect, as nearly all the shots were aimed too high, and proved destructive only to artillery horses on our side.

The number of wounded on the federal side was somewhere near 300, of which one of the Kansas regiments, the 1st Missouri, and the Iowa Regiment, sustained the largest share. The Kansas regiment was cut up most. The highest estimate made by our officers of the number of our killed was 150.

A prisoner in our hands (a nephew of Gen. Price), said that he (Price) was killed. Some of the wounded were brought along, while others whose wounds did not justify a removal had to be left behind in the Springfield Hospital.

Confederates on several occasions hoisted Union flags, to deceive our troops and decoy them to false positions. Our troops were thus several times the object of a most murderous fire from the enemy.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—10 P. M.

By order of Maj. Gen. Fremont, martial law was proclaimed to-day. Maj. Justus McKinstry, U. S. A., is provost marshal.

The cause which induced this step was fear of an insurrection among the secessionists. It was known that a secret organization of secessionists have existed here for over a week. Proof against certain men grew stronger every day, and Gen. Fremont wisely thought if any longer time was given them, they might rise and give the Union men much trouble. Maj. McKinstry has issued a proclamation informing the people of the fact that martial law exists, and warning all persons against a violation of the rule he shall lay down.

The Union men would be glad if *bona fide* martial law could exist, but they do not seem at all pleased with the present arrangement, for the following reasons: The provost marshal has announced his intention of "co-operating with the police commissioners," all of whom are notorious secessionists, as well as the captains and privates of the force. The president of the board of police commissioners, Brownlee, has indeed been arrested, but Duke, who is named as his successor, is just as violent and even a more dangerous secessionist than was he. Lastly, Major McKinstry himself is not regarded as a sound Union man. He associates with and patronizes the secessionists quite too much, and the Union men think his selection as provost marshal a most unfortunate one.

When Gen. Fremont becomes aware of all these facts, he may take measures to remove the odious commissioners.

The Home Guards, this afternoon, at the command of the provost marshal, searched the houses of several prominent secessionists where arms were supposed to be secreted. It is said that twenty-eight muskets were found in the house of H. J. McKellogs, a dentist on Olive street. The doctor was sitting at dinner at the time the soldiers paid him the visit. He sprang up and bent a hasty retreat through a back window leading into the alley, and made his escape.

The movement among the troops has been very active to-day. Some three or four Illinois regiments have arrived at this arsenal, and three or four regiments already there have been sent out to reinforce Sigel.

Gen. Fremont is determined that this department shall not suffer longer the want of artillery and troops. If the government had attended to this department before, secession might have been crushed out by this time.

Mr. Barnes, reporter for the Democrat, has just arrived from Springfield with dispatches. I have not yet had an interview with him, but learn that he brings a list of the killed and wounded on the federal side. The killed will not exceed 150; the wounded 500. Gen. Lyon was shot in three places by rebels belonging to the Mississippi regiment.

Capt. Cory Gratz, a well known citizen, and cousin of Col. Blair, was killed.

The body of Gen. Lyon is on its way to this city for interment. Preparations are being made for the funeral. It will undoubtedly be a large one, and worthy of the illustrious dead.

Gen. Sigel was at Gasconade, 42 miles from Rolla, at last accounts. He will stop at Rolla and fortify himself. Large reinforcements have been sent to him, and he will be able to defend himself against any force of the enemy. Gen. Sigel's name is on the lips of everybody.

ROLLA, Mo., Aug. 14.

The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat furnishes the following items: Gen. Sigel's command was passed at the Gasconade river, 50 miles west of this place, yesterday (Tuesday) evening, where he had encamped for the night. The stage route to Springfield has been abandoned, and the stock brought here.

After postmaster at Springfield has arrived with the mail matter to the office.

About 25 large wagons, with fugitives from Springfield, have arrived here, and others are on their way.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.

Hon. Mr. Faulkner, who has for several days been kept in close confinement here, will be sent to Fort Lafayette, New York, where there will be quite a collection of distinguished rebels, including the Baltimore police commissioners. An attempt will probably be made, as lately in the case of

these Baltimore prisoners, to do something with the "habeas corpus;" but it will not amount to anything. In Mr. Faulkner's baggage was found an order for arms for the south, to be purchased in Europe, dated as far back as 1859; and receipted as filled only this year.

Hon. Horace Maynard, of East Tennessee, a Bell-member of the last congress, and who received votes in his district at the late election for the federal congress, is here.—His distinguished colleague, Hon. Thomas A. R. Nelson, is a prisoner at Richmond. He was captured by cavalry just across the line in Virginia.

Special dispatch to the Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.  
The navy department has chartered four Baltimore steamers, to be armed with four, thirty-two pounders each, for blockading purposes.

The following is Gen. Fremont's official report to Gen. Scott of the battle near Springfield:

"The engagement near Springfield was severe. Our loss was eight hundred killed and wounded. Our force in the engagement was twenty-three thousand. Their loss was heavy, including McCulloch and Price. Gen. Sigel retreated to Springfield and continued his retreat thence to Rolla, bringing off his baggage-trains and two hundred and fifty thousand dollars from the Springfield bank."

[Signed] JOHN C. FREMONT.

The government has received nothing later. The prisoners who arrived here yesterday from Richmond brought 1200 letters from prisoners there, and say the rebels hold 1300 prisoners in that city.

## To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

## MORNING DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

Herald's correspondence.—It is ascertained that Gen. Magruder left Yorktown a few days ago with about 7,000 rebels and went in the direction of Richmond. It is supposed they were to join the column of Beauregard in front of Washington.—There are many indications that the rebels are concentrating between here and Richmond nearly all the troops they have in Virginia. This is construed into a preparation on their part for an attack upon our lines here.

Times' dispatch.—Gen. Carlisle, who has just arrived from western Virginia, states that the rebel forces under Lee had crossed the Cheat river, in two bodies—5,000 by the road from Staunton, and another body by the road from Lewisburg. They were within 15 miles of Gen. Rosecranz, near Cheat Mountain Pass, which commands the route.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.  
The 79th New York regiment having become dissatisfied, and being unwilling to go into the Sickles' brigade, some 400 of them refused to strike their tents this morning. They were immediately surrounded and 70 of the ringleaders arrested and imprisoned. Gen. McClellan took away the colors, to be returned when to-day's misconduct shall be effaced. His orders were to shoot down every man refusing to obey commanding officer. An order has been issued from the war department establishing camps of rendezvous and instruction at New York, Harrisburg, Pittsburg and Cincinnati. Each volunteer is to be mustered as soon as enrolled, and sent to the camp of rendezvous as soon as mustered.

The war department has to become the government. The war department reserves the right to attach soldiers or companies to other regiments in case that for which they were enrolled be not received at the time fixed.

Ex-Governor Denver was appointed a brigadier general to-day.

The army of the Potomac is almost entirely brigaded. Each command is kept as far possible, distinct from the rest. Maj. Van Vleet is doing his utmost to clothe and shoe the troops.

The president has not ordered work to be recommenced on the extension of the capitol. The national revenues will be better applied. Eleven hunches carrying heavy guns and designed for use on the Potomac, arrived to-day from Boston.

World's correspondence.—For the first time since the seizure of Harper's Ferry by the rebels, the navigation of the Chesapeake canal has been resumed and coal boats arrived here to-day from Cumberland.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

The following are additional names of our men prisoners in the hands of the rebels:

SIXTH WISCONSIN.—Wounded.—G. A. Breck, in the leg; H. Stillman, in the shoulder; W. H. Appam, in the neck; Sylvester D. Pitcher, in the leg; John Hobbins, in the thigh; J. L. Hesh, in the thigh; Jos. Ross, in the foot; Fred Klen, in the side; A. J. Curtis, in the thigh; Orland Warden, in the arm; P. J. Simpson, in the shoulder; John House and S. Strong, in the leg; Michael Benkf, in the leg; F. Harberger, in the arm; Daniel Lewis, in the shoulder; Michael Rice, in the back, died July 24th; Wm. Rice, in the leg, died July 23d; Edwin Foster, in the foot; Marcus Conant, in the head; Albert B. Farmer, in the foot, died Aug. 10th; J. McKline, in the arm, amputated at the shoulder; Dan. Blanchard and J. Rigby.

FIRST MICHIGAN.—Uninjured.—J. H. Starkweather, Jno. Arndt and Jno. Grey, wounded.—Thos. E. Montgomery, in the thigh; Chas. Brinkerhoff, in the side; W. Adams, in the arm; Gordon Chapman, in the head of the leg; Hiram P. Lane, in the back; Chas. Coffin, in the leg.

FIRST MISSISSIPPI.—Uninjured.—E. S. Roman, Oscar W. Leary, Thos. Brown, Fred Miller, William—Isaac S. Teitel, in the hip; Jas. E. Russell, in the shoulder; Jas. B. Garrison, in the hip; C. C. Mann, in the lung; Jas. Crandall, in the leg; Geo. Waddock, in the wrist; Corporal A. K. King, in the head; J. Seale, in the shoulder; W. S. Randolph, in the wrist; W. G. Canby, in the foot; A. A. Brown, in the foot; Henry Cronin, in the leg; Jas. McVelly, in the jaw; J. L. Stone, in the leg; W. Butler, in the left shoulder; C. J. Tanner, in the knee; Assistant Chaplain A. J. Young, and R. Richardson, in the arm; J. H. Alstead, in the hand;—McLumley, in the hand; J. Baptist Mayne, in the shoulder; Corporal John Barrow, in the shoulder;—Barton, in the shoulder; Ernest Treshler, and Henry Hubbard, in the shoulder.

## AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 14.

A few confederate scouts attempted, last night, to cross Hampton Creek, and were fired on by our pickets, and quickly retired. Hampton is nightly visited by the confederates.

Lieut. Crosby's recent expedition to Accomack and Northampton counties has nearly broken up the contraband trade between the eastern and western shores of the Chesapeake. In some places visited by him there was a strong and untaken Union sentiment.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

Reliable private advices from Texas, dated 23d ult., say the Union sentiment is rather on the increase. The newspapers of Texas have perverted the statements made by Gen. Houston from time to time, as it is positively known that he has no sympathy with secessionists. At last accounts he was in quiet seclusion on his farm, awaiting events.

The design of Col. Van Dorn and other leaders, for the possession of the northern states of Mexico and Lower California, depend for their fulfillment upon the co-operation of Mexican military chiefs; but so far accession filibusters have not met with the sympathy they anticipated from these sources.

J. W. Denver has been appointed brigadier general of California volunteers.

HOSTON, Aug. 15.  
The democratic state convention met yesterday in Worcester and agreed to call a convention to nominate state officers, to be held September 10th, in Worcester. The proceedings of the convention exhibited a broad and patriotic policy, and the call of the convention asserts that the present crisis demands subordination of the interests of party to those of the country.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.  
Special to Commercial.—Reliable adv















[illegible]



















q., of the firm of Knowlton, Brichard &  
ville, or of the undersigned at Edgerton,  
R. T. LAWTON.  
March 9th, 1881. mar3dawt1